Editor: E. Aguilar Kingston, Jamaica.

Contents

PERMISSION	. 1
NOTES HERE AND THERE	. 2
SPECIAL OFFERS	. 4
TURKS ISLANDS	. 6

PERMISSION

E.F. AGUILAR

In our first Bulletin of W.I. STAMPS, the subject of Policy of the Crown Agents was brought up. How a Colony giving the Crown Agents a Contract for printing of their stamps, the Crown Agents in many cases would pass on to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd. of London, photographs and sketches for reproduction in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Magazine, under the heading of "A STAMP IS BORN."

These articles may be very interesting to the many readers of the Monthly Magazine, but it must be borne in mind that there still exists in this world a principle. This is something which is fast disappearing in England.

We would have thought that a firm such as Stanley Gibbons Ltd. with their correct approach to the Colonies, and also newly formed Independent countries, they would have acted as an Ambassador trying to create goodwill through their articles and publications, but this is not so.

We now take the case of Jamaica whose designs for the Freedom From Hunger stamps were locally conceived, and the order given to the Crown Agents, for the final art work. These stamps were extremely well designed.

The Crown Agents passed on to this firm the original sketches from Jamaica. These were published in the September Number of Gibbons Stamp Monthly with comments which were not appreciated in Jamaica, and were most unnecessary.

One wonders if Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd. received permission from Jamaica to use this material, as they certainly must remember that they are no longer dealing with a Colony. For a Colony perhaps the Crown Agents could do as they please with regards sketches, photos and other material relating to the preparation of stamps but with any Independent country, unless the Crown Agents hold written permission from these countries they should not pass on to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons the original sketches and drawings as they have been doing in the past.

It might be true in saying that the bigger a firm gets the more indifferent and more callous they become. It is all well and good for Gibbons to throw their weight around, but they have without question adversely prejudiced the position of the Crown Agents for future orders of stamps.

This will be followed very closely in the Caribbean as well as the African countries, and Pacific Islands. For England, today is needing more and more goodwill for one only has to see some of her goods, which are coming out of that country to realize that competition is hard.

Readers might remember a year or so ago, that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd. at the flip of a pen was able to condemn the official issue of Jamaica's Miniature sheets for the IXth. Central American and Caribbean Games. This firm, however, does not list in their Catalogue any Miniature sheets - WHY? Is it right for a firm to condemn an official issue of stamps?

The Crown Agents work for the Colonies has in the past been fairly reasonable. But only "fairly reasonable." Of late, a lot of the printers are showing shoddy and indifferent work. Their Commission rate of 1½ is very reasonable, but it does not balance, as the Stamp Office in Jamaica distributed the new issues to two vendors in the past, who were paid only commission for distributing their stamps.

This style of distributing the new stamps for Jamaica through vendors has now been completely discontinued. We would suggest that small Post Offices, Postal Agencies in all the islands, the

Post Masters and Post Mistresses, should be encouraged by a Commission more than a basic salary.

In closing we sincerely trust that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd. will never make the mistake of publishing any reproductions for Jamaica or Independent countries again, unless they have, received written permission. If, as we suspect, Gibbons did not receive permission from the Jamaican Government to publish the material for the Freedom From Hunger stamps, then it would be appropriate for Gibbons to apologize

in one of their forthcoming publications and we sincerely trust that they will do so.

It will be interesting to see what the Jamaican Government will do about future stamp issues. They certainly are getting more and more philatelically minded and I am sure that they are alert to the future potential of Jamaican stamps.

At present our new issue is in the hands of the printers through the Crown Agents, and these should be ready early in the coming year. Let's see what happens from there:

NOTES HERE AND THERE

JAMAICA

We were very pleased to see Mr. Robert Topaz of Boston in Jamaica late in August, and certainly do trust that he will be visiting this Island before long. Likewise we are glad to see that Mr. Byron Cameron of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, now has a regular shipping service to Montego Bay. Both Al Johnson and himself, spent a few days in Jamaica early September. The "CAYMAN HOPE" is a name which will become well known to shipping firms in the Western part of the Island, and we understand that a second ship will be joining the fleet shortly. Good luck to this venture.

CAYMAN

Anyone wishing to write and send a special delivery letter from Grand Cayman may do so on the additional fee of 1/- to the Air Mail rate. The stamps are then applied to the envelope and a rubber stamp used across the face of the envelope - SPECIAL DELIVERY.

JAMAICA

Air Jamaica guarantee was signed the end of August. It is expected that this new Air Service will commence around December, between Kingston - Miami, Kingston - New York, Kingston - London. Also Kingston - Trinidad. No covers will be done. Latest News - No new service by Air Jamaica.

JAMAICA

Anyone requiring First Day Covers of the Jamaica Red Cross stamps can obtain these at 3/6d per cover postage paid from the Jamaica Red Cross Society, Arnold Road, Kingston 5, Jamaica, W.I. Wholesale orders can be written for to the same organization.

BRITISH HONDURAS

This Colony has opened up their own National Air Line with a DC 3 carrying 24 passengers. This Air Line flies between Merida, Yucatan, Belize City, San Pedrosula, Spanish Honduras and back. Maya Airways, as it is called, hopes to extend this route shortly to Jamaica and Miami.

CARIBBEAN

Hurricane "Flora" did tremendous damage to the beautiful Island of Tobago, then continued on to do drastic damage to Cuba, Haiti and Jamaica, with well over 6,000 lives already lost. Jamaica had 42" of rainfall in 48 hours. Roads, homes, bridges and crops were all damaged. For Jamaica the damage will run into millions.

JAMAICA

We were very interested in seeing a sheet of the 1d. Freedom From Hunger which was double printed .completely on the left hand side. The paper had been creased apparently before the printing was done, and when the printing took place, it was not in the correct position thus the left hand side of the sheet shows a double. impression throughout. This sheet is owned by Mr. Perreira of Munro College.

TRINIDAD

A number of inverted watermarks are being found-on the Boy Scout issue (25e value). Most of these in Jamaica have been found on First Day Covers. So one should 'look out for these inverted watermarks.

JAMAICA

Readers will be very interested in hearing that the Mail Auction on the TRD's were very success- ful and a few of the auction prices realized were as follows:

- Lot 8 £ 1. 5. 0.
- Lot 19 £ 1.15. 0.
- Lot 26 £11.11. 0.
- Lot 74 £ 7. 0. 0.
- Lot 76 £ 7, 0, 0.
- Lot 89 £ 7. 0. 0.
- Lot 108 £ 5. 5. 0.
- Lot 126 £ 4, 0, 0,

Book your next edition of W.I. STAMPS which will contain a leading article on the Morant Bay Rebellion, News Here and There, as well as a leading editorial. Also comments on our new Queen Elizabeth stamps.

SPECIAL OFFERS

ANITIOLIA	Ocalla M.E. Consum Mainlat & sun au	B.41 (# 0 00
ANTIGUA	Scotts 41 5/- George V violet & green.	Mint	\$ 6.00 (£ 2. 2. 0.)
BAHAMAS	Scotts MR 3a War Tax inverted	Mint	112.00 (£ 4. 4. 0.)
	Scotts E 1 5d. SPECIAL DELIVERY	Used	\$ 6.00 (£ 2. 2. 0.)
	Scotts E 1b 5d. SPECIAL DELIVERY Inv. forged	Mint	\$12.00 (£ 4. 4. 0.)
BRITISH HONDURAS	Scotts 91 to 102 set George V head 1c to \$2.00	Mint	\$10,00 (£ 3.10. 0.)
	Scotts 131 to 136 set St. George Cay	Mint	.90 (£ 0. 6. 0.)
	First Day Covers Hurricane Hattie		\$ 1.50 (£ 0.10. 6.)
CAYMAN ISLAND	Q. E. 1953 set in imprint plate blocks of 8 - set $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £1.		\$57.00 (£20. 0. 0.)
GRENADA	Scotts 6 Q. V, Block 12 3 x 4 1d. blue green Perforation running through the word GRENADA. A fine block.		1100.00 (£35. 0. 0.)
JAMAICA	Scotts.1 strip of four mint (one stamp slightly soiled).		\$25.00 (£ 88. 0.)
	Scotts 1 Die Proof of One Penny showing flaw in design - never used - a fine item.		\$50.00 (S17.10. 0.)
	Scotts 6 - 1/- with "\$" for "S"	Used	\$50.00 (S17.10. 0.)
	A few mint blocks Scotts 13 deep . claret CC off centre block		\$ 6.00 (£ 2. 2. 0.)
	Scotts 8 deep rose CC block -slight mark on face of block. A fine block.		\$25.00 (£ 8. 8. 0.)
	Scotts 12 1/- CC strip of 5 used AD 1 •		\$ 9.00 (£ 3. 3. 0.)
	Scotts 12 1/- CC block of 6 3 x 2 with AD 1		\$12,00 (£ 4, 4. 0.)
	Scotts 12 1/- CC pair mint		\$ 4.30 (£ 1.10. 0.)
	Scotts J2 1/- CC pair with one copy "\$" for "S"	Used	\$30.00 (£10.10. 0.)
	Scotts 20 2d. slate CA block		\$10.00 (£ 3.10. 0.)
	Scotts 23 6d. orange CA block		\$7.00 (£ 2.10. 0.)
	Arms set 33/36 in block four fine		\$15.00 (£ 5. 5. 0.)

	Arms "REDrawn 1d. red with inv. wmk	\$15.00 (£ 5. 5. 0.)
	Arms " MCA Q. V. 3d. purple / yellow with inv. wmk,	\$30 (£10.10. 0.)
JAMAICA	Scotts 53 Block 3 x 3 orange yellow	\$20.00 (r£ 7. 0. 0.)
	Scotts 62 block 4 orange brown	\$1.50 (£ 0.10. 6.)
	Scotts 92 block 12 Pictorial 22d blue	\$3.00 (£ 1. 1. 0.)
	Scotts 99 block 4 - 5/- ochre	\$12.00 (£ 4. 4. 0.)
	Scotts 99 block 4 5/- bister brown	\$15.00 (£ 5. 5. 0.)
	Fiscal 1d. Q.V. Block 4 Imperf.	\$100.00 (£35. 0. 0.)
	Fiscal 110 block 4 Jubilee showing double flag staff	\$ 1.50 (£ 0.10. 6.)
TOBAGO	Scotts 31 block 4 with fine copy of spaced "d"	\$ 4.50 (£ 1.11. 0.)
	Scotts 15, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24 all in block four	\$14,00 (£. 4.18. 0.)
	Scotts 25 - id. on 22d. in block	\$ 3.0.0 (£ 1. 1. 0.)
	Scotts 27 - id. on 6d. bistre block	\$ 4.30 (£ 1.10. 0.)
TRINIDAD	Scotts 3 block 4 x 4 - 16 V.F. imp.	\$43.00 (£15. 0. 0.)
	Scotts 56 5/- Q.V. P. 122 mint	\$9.00 (£ 3. 3. 0.)
	SPECIMENS	
BAHAMAS	1937 Coronation set perforated	\$10.00 (£ 3.10. 0.)
BERMUDA	1935 Jubilee set perforated	\$15.00 (£ 5. 5. 0.)
BRITISH GUIANA'	1937 set George VI le to 13.00 perf.	\$20.00 (£ 7. 0, 0.)
	1945 set Victory issue set perf.	\$10.00 (£ 3.10. 0.)
	19 35 set Jubilee set	\$12.00 (£ 4. 4. 0.)
TURKS ISLAND	1937 Coronation set perf.	\$10.00 (£ 3.10. 0.)

TURKS ISLANDS

PART I

The Turks & Caicos Islands lie between 21 degrees and 22 degrees N. Latitude, and 71 degrees and 72 degrees 50' W. Longitude, Southeast end of the Bahamas Islands, and just below the Tropic of Cancer.

Approximately 7 miles long by 12 miles wide, the -Islands consist of two groups, separated by a deep water channel .about 22 miles wide, known to all sea faring Captains as the Turks Islands Passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage, while the Caicos Islands to the West. The Turks Islands have two Islands inhabited - namely Grand Turks, and Salt Cay. There are also four uninhabited Islands (or Cays) and a number of islets and rocks. Some of the names being "Long Cay" ast Cay" "Cotton Cay" "Light House," ."Sand Cay," "Endymion Rock," "Hawk's Nest."

. The Caicos Islands which lie West of the Channel, surrounded the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal of about 58 miles long, on its Northern side, and about 56 on its Eastern side, 'The Northern and Eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of Islands separated by a narrow passage. All this area is to the sportsman a fishing paradise. These names of these Islands (Cays) Rocks. are of great interest, as sooner or later a few names will be appearing as a new Post Office -from Swimmers Rock there is - Seal Cays, Ambergris Cays, Fish Cays, Sixhill Cays, Middleton Cay, South Caicos, Long Cay, Cockburn Harbour, Sail Roc, Nigger Cay, East Caicos, Philips Reef, Cape Comete, Jacksonville, Larimers, in the Grand Caicos also Bambarra while Conch Bar connects with Battle Creek, Whibby, Three Mary, in the Northern Caicos Groups as well as Kew, Sandy Point, Fort George, Pine Cay, Fire Cays, Blue Hills and West Caicos, Clearsand Road and French Cay,

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY

The Turks and Caicos Islands were discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1512 on a vohage from Puerto Rico. These Islands remained uninhabited probably until around 1678 when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking

industry. From that date onwards, Bermudians have made annual trips. to the Turks Islands arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November, when the Salt Raking season is over. These Salt Ponds are about 230 acres.

Several attempts were made by the Spaniards and French to obtain possession of the Islands., In the year 1766, the King was .pleased to appoint Mr. Andrew Symmer as agent "to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty." By an order in Council in 1781, Regulations were approved for the management of the Salt Ponds. In 1790 Col. Alexander Murray arrived in Turks Island as agent of the Crown and 1799 an Act was passed by the Bahamas Legislature wgich placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahamas Government, and it so remained until 1848 when in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, the Queen granted a separate charter to the "Turks Islands" and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the "Caicos Islands." Under the charter the Islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government, hut this system was found very burdensome, even more so as the price of salt started to fall. In 1873, a petition was made to annex the Turks and Caicos Islands to Jamaica, and become one of its dependencies. Under the arrangement the Government was administered by a Commissioner and in July 1959, a new Constitution providing for an Administrator, a Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council came into being.

SHIPPING

A weekly service is at present plying between Jamaica and Grand Turk, also Florida and Grand Turk, the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company vessels maintain regular services, two monthly from Holland, and monthly from New York. A weekly air service between Nassau and Grand Turk. In 1898 the Direct West Indies Cable Company laid the first Cables between Halifax and Bermuda. In 1923 an inter-island radio service started and continued until 1941, when Cable & Wireless Limited who took over the Direct W.I. Cable Cos. Cables, the Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour sets

also were taken over. It is believed that this is the first radio telephone to be operated by a British Dependency today a direct Radio with Jamaica, and the outside world is possible.

In 1952, the U.,S. Government constructed a Guided Missile Observer on Grand Turk along with a 5,000-ft. air strip.

The Capital Grand Turks has a population of about 2,139 and the only settlement is in the Western side of the Island where almost the entire population lives. The Town contains various public buildings, offices, the prison, market, several stores, public library and seven churches. There is a local telephone service and several schools.

Readers might be very interested in the Revenue of this small Island made up for 1961 as follows:

1. Customs	37,500
2. Port Dues	1,450
3. Licenses	1,500
4. Post Office	18,940
5. Court Fees & Office	1,026
6. Dept. Revenue	400
7. Reimbursements	3,372
8. Interest	1,237
9. Miscellaneous	2 140
TOTAL:	67,565

Exports of the year was £88,463, while the imported amounted to £216,686. The Budget was met between C.D. & W. -Schemes, and the Federal Government.

The Administrator at present His Honour Geoffrey C. Guy, M.B.E.